Date: Sun, 24 Apr 94 13:03:10 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #452
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 24 Apr 94 Volume 94 : Issue 452

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

Date: Sat, 23 Apr 1994 11:33:20 GMT
From: pacbell.com!amdahl!netcomsv!netcom.com!marcbg@ames.arpa
Subject: ARLB037 Vanity call comments
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB QST @ ARL $ARLB037
ARLB037 Vanity call comments

ZCZC AG02
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 37 ARLB037
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT April 22, 1994

To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB037
ARLB037 Vanity call comments

Vanity call comments made

The ARRL has filed comments on an FCC proposal, in PR Docket 93-305, to establish a ''vanity'' call sign program for amateurs. The League's comments are consistent with recommendations of its ad hoc committee on the subject, as reported in an April 11 official bulletin and in The ARRL Letter.

The League emphasized that an orderly assignment system is vital to ensuring as much fairness as possible in the issuing of such call signs, and to that end proposed a series of four steps, or ''gates,'' under which applications would be accepted.

The ARRL said that a one-time application fee for a vanity call sign was preferable to an annual fee, since the processing takes place only once, and that an ''up front'' fee would discourage frivolous, frequent requests for new call signs.

The League's comments also asked that those seeking a call sign formerly held, or the call sign of a deceased family member, not be bound by another recommendation, that call signs be issued only in the call area where the licensee lives.

Details will appear in June QST.
NNNN
/EX

--
Marc Grant Pager : 214-246-1150
home: marcbg@netcom.com work: marcbg@esy.com Amateur Radio N5MEI

Date: Sat, 23 Apr 1994 11:34:17 GMT
From: pacbell.com!amdahl!netcomsv!netcom.com!marcbg@ames.arpa
Subject: ARLB039 ARRL, Red Cross ink pact
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB QST @ ARL $ARLB039
ARLB039 Red Cross pact

ZCZC AG04
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 39 ARLB039
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT April 22, 1994
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB039
ARLB039 Red Cross pact

League, Red Cross ink pact

The ARRL and the American National Red Cross have signed a new Statement of Understanding, to lay out how Amateur Radio volunteers -- specifically, members of the Amateur Radio Emergency Service (ARES) and the ARRL National Traffic System (NTS) -- can assist the Red Cross in disaster communication.

The League and the Red Cross have had such agreements since 1940; the new agreement replaces one in effect since 1974, and defines ''disasters,'' acknowledges the Red Cross's recognition of the volunteer ARRL field organization for its ''emergency communications readiness,'' and specifies the ways in which the two organizations will cooperate.

According to ARRL Field Services Manager Rick Palm, K1CE, the new agreement differs from earlier agreements in two major ways. It promotes closer working relationships between ARRL volunteers and the Red Cross on the local level, and it calls for the development of specific guidelines for the origination and handling of health-and-welfare traffic and inquiries during and after disasters.

The agreement was signed in Washington, D.C., by ARRL President George S. Wilson III, W4OYI, and American Red Cross Senior Vice President William H. Reno.
NNNN
/EX

--
Marc Grant   Pager : 214-246-1150
home: marcbg@netcom.com   work: marcbg@esy.com   Amateur Radio N5MEI

Date: Sat, 23 Apr 1994 00:09:00 EST
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!news.intercon.com!

news.pipeline.com!malgudi.oar.net!wariat.org!amcomp!dan@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: FCC computers
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

jlw3@cec3.wustl.edu (Jesse L Wei) writes:

>Here's the latest FCC laugh -- I called the Gettysburg office today and
>the first thing I heard was "our computers are down. . ."
>
>Go figure. . .Does this mean processing times will fall another week behind???
>
>--jesse

Depends on how much time the people at Gettysburg spend on the phone
answering questions vs. issuing licenses.

Dan N8PKV
--
The president [Clinton - Sworn Defender of the US Constitution] said he
directed advisers to craft a policy allowing police to search public
housing for weapons in the wake of a federal court order barring Chicago
officials from conducting sweeps without search warrants.
-Source AP/Chicago Tribune 4/10/94

Date: Sun, 24 Apr 1994 00:14:36
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!uwm.edu!news.doit.wisc.edu!
F181-131.net.wisc.edu!jbdaniel@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Info on Ham for an interested could-be HAM
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2os2id$rh1@usenet.INS.CWRU.Edu> trier@odin.ins.cwru.edu (Stephen C.
Trier) writes:
>From: trier@odin.ins.cwru.edu (Stephen C. Trier)
>Subject: Re: Info on Ham for an interested could-be HAM
>Date: 17 Apr 1994 19:27:09 GMT

>In article <48@oldhagbug.win.net>, John Dick <jdick@oldhagbug.win.net> wrote:
>>I have heard that on ?2 meters? and a "dial-pad" you can connect up
>>to a ?repeater? and make local phone calls?

>On the 2 meter band, repeaters are quite popular. These are
>special-purpose radios, mounted in advantageous locations with good
>antennas, that receive and retransmit weak signals. Mobile and
>portable 2m ham rigs talking to each other ("simplex") have a typical
>range of maybe 0.5 to 10 miles, depending on the antennas available.
>Going through a repeater can increase that range to 30 or 40 miles or

>more. Linked repeaters can give hundreds of miles of coverage.

>Many, but not all, repeaters have "autopatches" which can make phone
>calls.

>>Do you need to belong to any club to use someone elses repeater?

>Sometimes. Many repeaters are "open", meaning anyone can use them.
>It's considered proper to join the club supporting a repeater if you
>use it often. Repeaters are expensive and hard work to operate.

>Autopatches are less often open. (A repeater can be open but have a
>closed autopatch.) For autopatch access, it's usually necessary to
>join the club that operates that repeater.

>>Can anyone copy your "phone" conversation?

>Yes. A popular repeater probably has a couple dozen hams and maybe
>another couple dozen scanner owners listening to every conversation.

>Ham radio rules are set up so that anyone can copy any conversation.
>Secrets are forbidden.

>>Is this an alternative to Cellular?

>Maybe. Autopatch phone calls have to be kept short, whereas cellular
>calls can be as long as you want. Autopatches are less private than
>cellular. You have to be in range of a repeater on which you have
>autopatch acces. No business use is permitted, period.

>Cellular is plug-and-play; autopatches aren't.

>>Does the new no-code (I don't know morse, but I could learn if I had to)
>>allow this band and.or this type of communicating?

>Yes.

>>So, what is the best ham band to use to avoid skip? What is the best
>>ham band to talk skip?

>Hams have many bands available. There are also many different ways to
>"skip" from one place to another, and each band has its own characteristics
>for long-distance propagation.

>In general, the higher-frequency the band, the less often you will see
>long-distance communications happen by accident. 2 meters, 1.25 meters,
>and 70 centimeters are popular bands for local communications.

>For ionospheric reflection, which is probably what you are seeing on
>11m, the choice of the best band changes with the sunspot cycle, the
>time of day, and conditions of the sun's surface and earth's upper
>atmosphere.

>>I hear skip on ham is legal. Is it?

>Yes, quite legal, as long as the ham is operating within the
>frequencies allowed for his/her license. Some hams really get into
>long-distance communications, called "DX". There are even awards for
>making lots of DX contacts.

>>I would assume 10-meters would be a good skip area because of it closeness
>>to CB freqs.

>It is a good band for skip during the strong part of the 11-year
>sunspot cycle. We're on the declining edge of the cycle right now, so
>10 meters is not going to be very good for DX for another 5 years or
>so. There are lots of other bands that can be used for DX, however,
>and there will always be freak occurences that will open up 10 meters.
>My first HF contact, a few weeks ago, was a conversation from Ohio to
>California on 10 meters. That is fairly respectable for a new ham using
>a "dead" band. :-)

>(To give you an idea of what is possible, my second contact ("QSO") was
>with a ham in Spain on 20m morse code.)

>>Again am I able to use these bands with the no-code?

>No. The no-code Technician license can use 6 meters, which has a wide
>variety of unpredictable propagation modes, but you need morse code in
>order to get onto 10m and below, where world-wide communications is
>common and somewhat reliable.

>If you spend a couple of weeks with code tapes and learn 5 WPM morse
>code, you can get onto 10 meters voice and 80, 40, 15, and 10 meter
>morse code. You can do worldwide communications with these bands.

>>Do ham radios usually cover many ham bands?

>It depends. Commercial rigs for HF (the bands that get ionospheric
>skip) tend to cover all HF bands. Rigs for VHF and up often handle
>only one band, or sometimes two. It's also possible to buy a rig for
>one band and hook up a converter to use it on other bands; hams who are
>into VHF, UHF, and microwave do that a lot.

>>Will one antenna cover many ham bands?

>It depends on the antenna and the bands in question. The answer to
>this question is "maybe", and that's final. ;-)

>You may be able to use your CB antenna for 10 meters, but if you're
>going for no-code, that won't be very useful.

>Hams often build antennas. It's not too hard to put up a good antenna
>for $10 to $30.

>>What is a good starter radio? What would you expect me to pay to enter
>>the ham arena?

>Your choice of start radio depends on which bands you plan to work.

>>Obviously I have a computer and I have heard about ?packet? radio.
>>What is this? What band is this done on?

>Packet radio is, in essence, building a network using radio links.
>There is a lot of room for experimentation here! Packet activity
>occurs on all bands, but most of it is on 2 meters.

>There are some good books about ham radio out there. They answer all
>of these questions and more. Look for them in your local library,
>bookstores, ham radio stores (most are pretty friendly), or Radio
>Shack. Watch out for older books in the library. While they get the
>idea of ham radio across, the license requirements, procedures, and
>privleges have changed a lot in recent years.

>Another good way to get information is to find some area hams. Ask
>around and some may surface, or just show up at a meeting of a ham
>radio club! You'll probably find someone friendly who can help you get
>into ham radio.

>   Stephen KB8PWA/AA

>--
>Stephen Trier KB8PWA   "It don't mean a thing if it ain't got that
>Other: trier@ins.cwru.edu   certain je ne sais quoi."
>Home: sct@po.cwru.edu   - Peter Schickele

BRAVO ON STEPHEN TRIER'S CLARITY AND PATIENCE IN ANSWERING THIS RATHER LARGE
GROUP OF QUESTIONS.
****
****
Joshua Daniels   UW
Madison
jbdaniel@facstaff.wisc.edu   Med.

School
608-257-2335
Dept. of Anatomy 608-262-3327
****
****

Date: Thu, 21 Apr 1994 10:07:54 -0400
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!news.acns.nwu.edu!ftpbox!mothost!lmpsbbs!NewsWatcher!
user@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Mis-Posting of ORBS$
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <56.10477.99.0C38A6E4@drig.com>, ray.hoad@drig.COM (Ray Hoad)
wrote:

> SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-105.O
> Orbital Elements 105.OSCAR
>
> HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
> FROM WA5QGD FORT WORTH,TX April 15, 1994
> BID: $ORBS-105.O

*****   (ORBITAL DATA DELETED)   *****
>
> /EX

RAY: Please note that your posting of orbital data files should be
restricted to the rec.radio.amateur.SPACE newsgroup only. Please do not
cross-post them into this newsgroup. If you are unsure about this
procedure, please check with AMSAT or the r.r.amateur.info group moderator
for more assistance.

--
Karl Beckman, P.E.   < STUPIDITY is an elemental force for which >
Motorola Comm - Fixed Data   < no earthquake is a match. -- Karl Kraus >

The statements and opinions expressed here are not those of Motorola Inc.
Motorola paid a marketing firm a huge sum of money to get their opinions;
they have made it clear that they do not wish to share those of employees.

Amateur radio WA8NVW @ K8MR.NEOH.USA.NA   NavyMARS VBH @ NOGBN.NOASI

Date: Sun, 24 Apr 1994 09:06:19 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!swrinde!sgiblab!sgigate.sgi.com!olivea!news.bu.edu!

noc.near.net!wellesley.edu!pattie.wellesley.edu!dfarquharson@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Request info on SKYWARN,please
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I am looking for information regarding SKYWARN in the Massachusetts area.
I am looking to set up a severe weather early warning system on a college
campusand at this point am looking at different areas to moniter for weather info.
I am sorry if this is the wrong place to post this. Could someone direct me to
a good source?
An e-mail reply would be prefered as I do not get a chance to see this newsgroup
often. Thanks in advance.
Doug   DFARQUHARSON@WELLESLEY.EDU

Date: 24 Apr 94 18:35:10 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!news.ucdavis.edu!
modem58.ucdavis.edu!ddtodd@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: simplex
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

slay@netcom.com (Sandy Lynch) writes:

>On the other hand, when using a "repeater", the transmit and receive
>frequencies are usually offset ... in the case of the USA, on 2 meters,
>by 600 KHz.

>On the HF bands, particulary when there are DXpeditions .. that is
>stations operating from fairly rare "countries" .. often not more than
>a reef in the middle of the ocean ... the transmit and receive
>frequencies may be separated by 10 or 20 KHz or more. This is useful
>because with so many stations calling .. it is sometimes impossible to
>hear the DX station. This way, we can keep his transmit frequency
>clear.
since Cameron seems to be a relative newcomer to amateur radio it may be
worthwhile to note that the type of operation Sandy described above on HF
doesn't involve a repeater and is often called working split.

Do you have a license yet Cameron?

cheers,
Dan

>Hope that helps.
>73 de Sandy WA6BXH/7J1ABV
>slay@netcom.com

==
Dan Todd   ddtodd@ucdavis.edu   kc6uud@ke6lw.#nocal.ca.us.na
Charter Member: Dummies for UNIX

When radios are outlawed, only outlaws will have radios
- David R. Tucker on rec.radio.amateur.policy
==

Date: Sun, 24 Apr 1994 04:32:22 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!pacbell.com!amdahl!netcomsv!netcom.com!cslye@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: simplex
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

What the heck is simplex? I hear about, just dont know what it really is.
--
                                                cslye@netcom.com

---

Date: Sun, 24 Apr 1994 07:04:42 GMT
From: pacbell.com!amdahl!netcomsv!netcom.com!slay@ames.arpa
Subject: simplex
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Cameron Slye (cslye@netcom.com) wrote:
: What the heck is simplex? I hear about, just dont know what it really is.
: --
:   cslye@netcom.com

Simplex is a common term used on VHF/UHF FM and to a lesser degree on
HF. It simply means that both (or all participating stations) are
transmitting AND receiving on the same frequency. For example, on 2 meters,
146.52 is a common "simplex" frequency.

Simplex is/should be the preferred mode if and when both stations can
receive each other well. This avoids unnecessary congestion on the
repeaters

On the other hand, when using a "repeater", the transmit and receive
frequencies are usually offset ... in the case of the USA, on 2 meters,
by 600 KHz.

On the HF bands, particulary when there are DXpeditions .. that is
stations operating from fairly rare "countries" .. often not more than
a reef in the middle of the ocean ... the transmit and receive
frequencies may be separated by 10 or 20 KHz or more. This is useful

because with so many stations calling .. it is sometimes impossible to
hear the DX station. This way, we can keep his transmit frequency
clear.

Hope that helps.
73 de Sandy WA6BXH/7J1ABV
slay@netcom.com

Date: Sat, 23 Apr 1994 13:44:55 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!
news.uoregon.edu!gaia.ucs.orst.edu!news.cs.indiana.edu!babbage.ece.uc.edu!
mary.iia.org!rtp.vnet.net!@@ihnp4.ucsd.edu
Subject: software for KAM
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

NOTE: I'm posting this instead of e-mailing it because there does seem
to be a lot of interest in this topic lately (normally, I would keep this
limited to e-mail).

In article <CoM44L.8LG@cup.hp.com> genem@cup.hp.com (Gene Marshall) writes:

>Does anyone know of any better PC software for the KAM? I have recently
>upgraded to the 7.0 version of the KAM and revision 3.2 of their
>HostMaster II+ software. I am getting more interested in it w/PACTOR and
>G-TOR, but don't really like their software package.

You might want to take a look at KAMterm. (Btw, I've had more than a few
folks dump HostMaster and register KAMterm...don't know if this really
means anything, though, since I've never run HostMaster.)

>So I can have my log open as well, I'm running HostMaster under Windows
>(which it does just fine).

KAMterm should run fine under Windows. It is not, however, a Windows
application. Of course, this doesn't really mean anything...all you
have to do is have a dos window, just as when I'm running X here (which
is rare...8 fast virtual consoles is better than 8 slow xterms) I use
an xterm to run native UNIX applications.

The current version of KAMterm is version 1.22. E-mail me for further
information.

>What I don't like about the package is you must always have an HF and
>VHF window displayed. You can cut these down to 2-lines but I think it's
>just implemented badly.

KAMterm displays windows differently. I, personally, prefer to avoid lots of clutter on the screen, so I made a split-screen approach the basis of KAMterm's windowing. The upper 20 lines or so is incoming text for the current port/stream, and the lower 4 lines or so is the outgoing text. When you change to another stream's window, the entire upper portion of the screen is replaced with a new window, and the status bar tells you where you're at. Windows are opened as needed (by either you or KAMterm---in host mode, KAMterm will open a window if it sees incoming text for a port/stream that doesn't have a window yet), and can be closed when you want to close them (except for the MONITOR and HOST COMMAND windows).

>Function keys are tripled-up with CTRL & ALT.

Ditto.

Here is a list of some of the more basic features of KAMterm:

-------------------------- CUT HERE --------------------------

*) Each active stream has its own window.

*) There is a separate screen for command mode and for monitor mode.

*) You can switch between screens with a single keystroke.

*) There is a ``priority window'' that you can use to display any
   incoming data on a given stream while working with another stream.

*) KAMterm is designed to be extremely simple to operate.

*) KAMterm will NOT modify your TNC's parameters unless you ask it to.

*) If you choose to do so, you have the ability to create startup and/or
   exit command files that will configure the KAM for you.

*) When logging to a file, KAMterm will try to keep things organized by
   adding a line above any text it logs indicating who said what.

*) In some menus, if you have a mouse, the mouse can be used for those
   menus.

*) Normally, host mode does not have some of the things normal command
   mode does---these are ``faked'' in KAMterm, and the appropriate
   action is taken. These include:

  *) fake command prompt (hcmd:)

  *) |n to switch to VHF stream n for command window i/o commands
  *) ~n---same idea, except for HF
  *) a simple [CR] will result in new hcmd prompt (for aesthetics only)

*) Scrollback buffers are setup for each window if memory permits. Size
   is adjustable via configuration file (kamterm.cfg).

*) KAMterm will notify you of incoming connects no matter where you
   happen to be at the time.

*) Programmable function keys---[F1] is reserved for HELP, but
   otherwise, any of the function keys ([F1] through [F10]) can be used
   alone or in combination with [SHIFT], [ALT], and/or [CTRL] for your
   own macros, etc. The limitation here is that the string is limited
   to 80 chars.

*) Macro command files---just as you can have setup files for start
   and exit, you can send macro command files to the KAM at any time
   while running KAMterm.

*) ``Brag'' files are supported, too. You will be asked for the name of
   the file you wish to transmit.

--------------------------- CUT HERE ---------------------------

Later,
   --jim

--
73 DE N5IAL (/4)   < Running Linux *1.00*! >
      jim@n5ial.mythical.com   ICBM: 30.23N 86.32W
  || j.graham@ieee.org   Packet: N5IAL@W4ZBB (Ft. Walton Beach, FL)
E-mail me for information about KAMterm (host mode for Kantronics TNCs).

Date: 24 Apr 94 18:02:53 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!library.ucla.edu!news.ucdavis.edu!dale.ucdavis.edu!
ez045506@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: What are the dimensions for a 2m J-pole?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I just built a 2m j-pole (without instructions or dimensions by c/f) and it
seems to be working good. But, one problem I have is that the SWR is low
over only a narrow band, like about + or - 1meg.

I built it out of 1/2 inch copper tubing by sweating it together.

Questions:

1. Does the diameter of the tubing effect the various j-pole dimensions?
2. What are the dimensions for a 2m j-pole at 146MHz?

Thanks.

Timothy McNulty N6HFS tjmcnulty@ucdavis.edu

Date: 24 Apr 94 17:45:05 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!
magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!flinxwei@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Yaesu FT-530 - MANUAL
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Does anyone know of a FT-530 operating manual over the net? ASCII or RTF or
PostScript is other is fine, I just need to program my radio!

Thanks,

-eric

Eric Linxweiler, N8UNN President, W8LT
The Ohio State Univeristy The ARC of Ohio State
W8ZR/R 442.6+

internet: linxweiler.1@osu.edu
packet: n8unn@w8cqk.#cmh.oh.usa.noam
voice: 614/297-8042

Date: Sat, 23 Apr 1994 22:46:00 EST
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
news.intercon.com!news.pipeline.com!malgudi.oar.net!wariat.org!amcomp!
dan@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2p8ulf$ov4@bigfoot.wustl.edu>, <042394000906Rnf0.77b9@amcomp.com>,
<2pc8o8$6uc@bigfoot.wustl.edu>news.p
Subject : Re: FCC computers

jlw3@cec3.wustl.edu (Jesse L Wei) writes:

>Dan Pickersgill (dan@amcomp.com) wrote:
>: jlw3@cec3.wustl.edu (Jesse L Wei) writes:
>
>: >Here's the latest FCC laugh -- I called the Gettysburg office today and
>: >the first thing I heard was "our computers are down. . ."
>: >Go figure. . .Does this mean processing times will fall another week behind???
>: Depends on how much time the people at Gettysburg spend on the phone
>: answering questions vs. issuing licenses.
>
>I don't know if you were trying to be *smart* but FYI, the people there don't
>answer questions until *they* answer the phone. Their answering machine
>doesn't count. And also, if you still think you're smart, I was instructed
>by both the VEC and the ARRL to call the FCC as I have been waiting for my
>license for over 17 weeks.

What VEC? The ARRL VEC? Or did you mean the VE's and the ARRL VEC told you
to call. However, if you were told the average wait was 10 to 12 weeks and
you have waitied 17 weeks it is reasonable to call. If it has only been 7
weeks and you are calling requlary then you are just wasting the FCC's
time and CAUSING delays. Now, do I need to spell it out step by step for
you? Or can you understand that every hour spent on the phone is one hour
that can NOT be spent issuing licenses (and doing related paperwork)?

And I don't THINK I am smart, I KNOW that I am smart. At least I can
understand time managment and the differance between a VE and a VEC.

Dan
--
Samuel Adams:"The Constitution shall never be construed to prevent people of
the United States who are peaceable citizens from keeping their own arms."
During Massachusetts' U.S. Constitution ratification convention, (1788)

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #452
****